

Test Friday, 11/18

Electrostatics

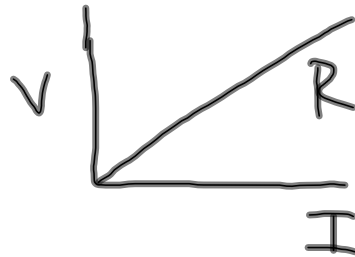
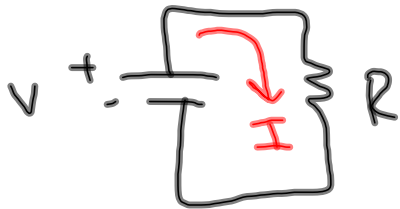
Circuits

Resistance:

- Factors that affect:

- Material
- Length
- Cross-sectional area (relates to radius)
- Temperature

Ohm's Law:

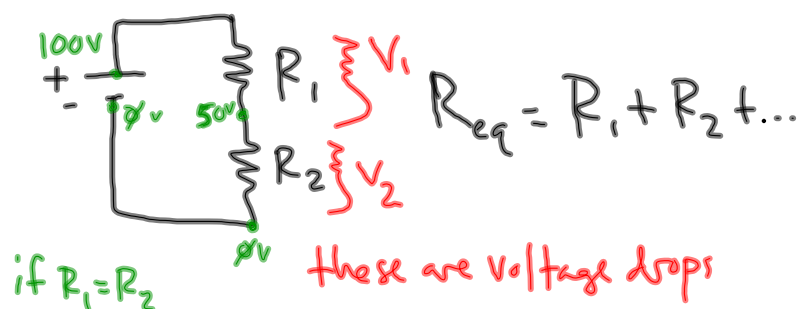


$$V = IR$$

- Ohmic materials follow this.
(resistors, wires, etc.)

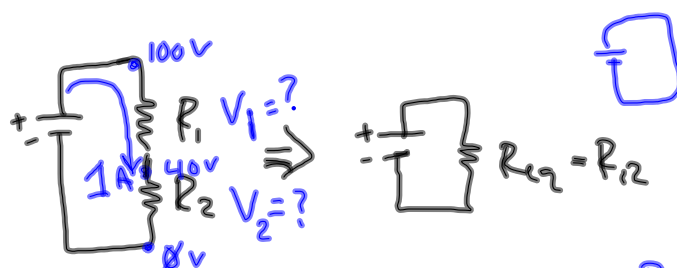
- Non-ohmic materials do not follow
(light bulbs)

• Equivalent Resistance:



• Kirchhoff's Law:

1. All V is used up when completing any loop in a circuit.
2. Sum of currents leaving a junction is equal to the current coming into a junction.



$$V = 100V$$

$$R_1 = 60\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 40\Omega$$

$$V_1 = I_{\text{total}} R_1$$

$$= (1A)(60\Omega)$$

$$= 60V$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = I_{\text{total}} R_{\text{eq}}$$

$$I_{\text{total}} = \frac{V_{\text{total}}}{R_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$= \frac{100V}{100\Omega}$$

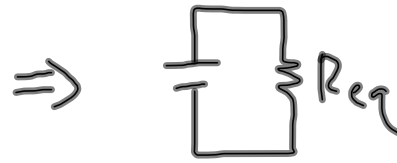
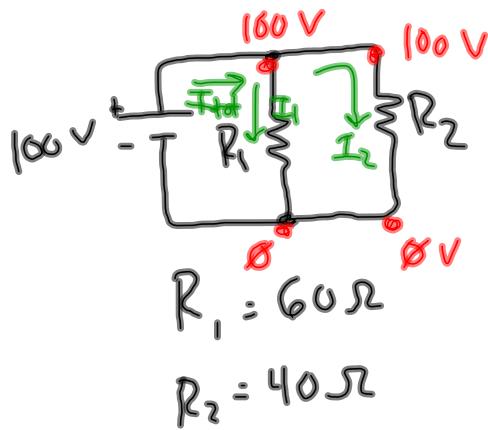
$$= 1A$$

$$V_2 = I_{\text{total}} R_2$$

$$= (1A)(40\Omega)$$

$$= 40V$$

- Parallel:



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$$

$$R_{eq} = \left[\frac{1}{60\Omega} + \frac{1}{40\Omega} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= 24\Omega$$

$$V_{total} = I_{total} R_{eq}$$

$$I_{total} = \frac{100V}{24\Omega}$$

$$= 4.2A$$

$$V_{total} = I_1 R_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{100V}{60\Omega}$$

$$= 1.67A$$

$$V_{total} = I_2 R_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{100V}{40\Omega}$$

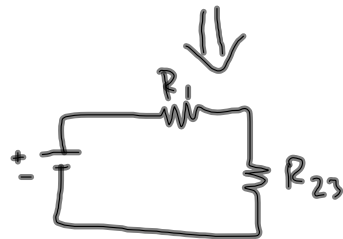
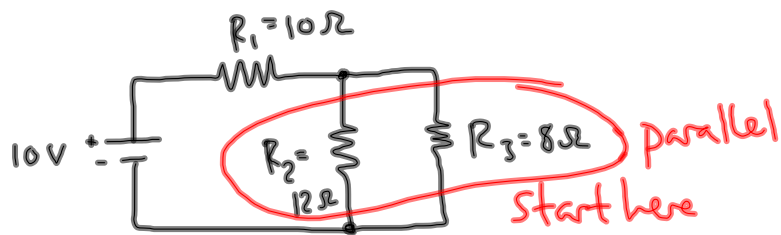
$$= 2.5A$$

Kirchoff's law:

$$I_{total} = I_1 + I_2$$

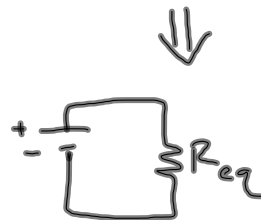
$$4.17V = 1.67V + 2.5V = 4.17V \checkmark$$

Complex Circuits:



$$\frac{1}{R_{23}} = \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

$$R_{23} = 4.8\Omega$$



$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_{23}$$

$$= 14.8$$

$$V_{total} = I_{total} R_{eq}$$

$$I_{total} = \frac{10V}{14.8\Omega}$$

$$= 0.675A$$

... working backwards

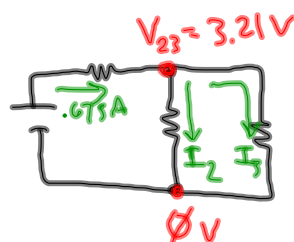


$$V_1 = I_{tot} R_1$$

$$= 6.75V$$

$$V_{23} = I_{total} R_{23}$$

$$= 3.21V$$



$$V_{23} = I_2 R_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3.21V}{12\Omega}$$

$$= 0.27A$$

$$V_{23} = I_3 R_3$$

$$I_3 = \frac{3.21V}{8\Omega}$$

$$= 0.41A$$